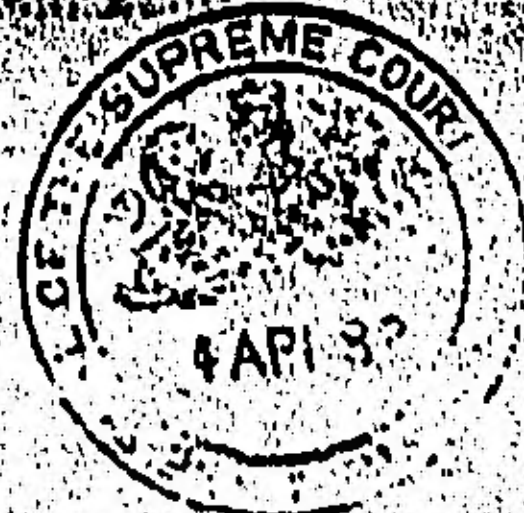


The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 367.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.



For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

PEARLS SOAP.

FARINA'S EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

GOSNELL'S CHERRY TOOTH PASTE.

DR. PIERREPONT'S NEW TOOTH

BRUSHES.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN RAZORS.

THE NEW WIRE HAIR BRUSHES.

DRESSING AND TRAVELLING CASES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1883. [296]

Insurances.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$33,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq.,.....LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,
LO YOK MOON, Esq.,.....CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 294,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. FINCKVOSS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARKIN BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883. [83]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the Undersigned have
this day been REMOVED to the 1st Floor
of 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, above Acheson's
Furniture Store.

DENNIS & MOSSOP,
Solicitors and Notaries Public.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1883. [246]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are the Agents of the
American BUREAU JOHN WORSTER,
and NO ADVANCES on account of the above
Vessel to the Master or Crew will be recognized
unless they are made with this Selection.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1883. [244]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY.

SITUATE AT VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

TO BE SOLD

TO-MORROW,

the 4th of April, 1883.

M. R. J. M. GUEDES, acting under instruc-
tions from the MORTGAGEE, will sell on
the Premises by Public Auction, the following
VALUABLE PIECES OF GROUND SITUATE
at Victoria, Hongkong.

TO-MORROW,

the 4th of April, at 3 P.M.

Lot No. 1.—All that piece of GROUND mea-
suring North 40 feet 7 inches, South 8 feet
6 inches, East 37 feet 6 inches and West
60 feet 6 inches, on which piece of Ground
are erected the two Substantial HOUSES
or TENEMENTS known as Nos. 172
and 174, Wellington Street. Crown Rent
\$12.00. The said Lot is sold subject to a
right of way (to a height of 10 feet) to the
occupiers of the neighbouring Houses on
Inland Lot No. 8, through over and upon a
Lane or passage of 8 feet 6 inches broad
running along the whole of Western
boundary of the said Lot.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece of GROUND mea-
suring North 14 feet 8 inches, South
4 feet 9 inches, East 50 feet 9 inches, and
West 27 feet 6 inches, on which is erected
the HOUSE No. 170, Wellington Street.
Crown Rent \$12.00.

Lot No. 3.—All that piece of GROUND mea-
suring North 14 feet 9 inches, South 14
feet 9 inches, East 50 feet 5 inches and
West 50 feet 9 inches, on which is erected
the HOUSE No. 168, Wellington Street.
Crown Rent \$12.00.

Lot No. 4.—All that piece of GROUND mea-
suring North 14 feet 6 inches, South 14 feet
10 inches, East 49 feet 1 inch and West
50 feet 5 inches, on which is erected the
HOUSE No. 166, Wellington Street. Crown
Rent \$12.00.

Lot No. 5.—All that piece of GROUND mea-
suring North 15 feet, South 15 feet, East
48 feet 10 inches, and West 49 feet 1 inch,
on which is erected the HOUSE No. 164,
Wellington Street. Crown Rent \$12.00.

Lot No. 6.—All that piece of GROUND mea-
suring North 14 feet 10 inches, South 14
feet 10 inches, East 48 feet 7 inches, and
West 48 feet 10 inches, on which is erected
the HOUSE No. 162, Wellington Street.
Crown Rent \$12.00.

Lot No. 7.—All that piece of GROUND mea-
suring North 14 feet 10 inches, South 14
feet 10 inches, East 48 feet 3 inches and
West 48 feet 7 inches, on which is erected
the HOUSE No. 160, Wellington Street.
Crown Rent \$12.00.

Lot No. 8.—All that piece of GROUND mea-
suring North 14 feet 10 inches, South 14
feet 10 inches, East 48 feet 3 inches and
West 48 feet 7 inches, on which is erected
the HOUSE No. 158, Wellington Street.
Crown Rent \$12.00.

Lot No. 9.—All that piece of GROUND mea-
suring North 14 feet 10 inches, South 14
feet 10 inches, East 47 feet 9 inches, and
West 48 feet, on which is erected the
HOUSE No. 156, Wellington Street. Crown
Rent \$12.00.

Lot No. 10.—All that piece of GROUND mea-
suring North 14 feet 10 inches, South 14
feet 10 inches, East 47 feet 5 inches, and
West 47 feet 9 inches, on which is erected
the HOUSE No. 154, Wellington Street.
Crown Rent \$12.00.

Lot No. 11.—All that piece of GROUND mea-
suring North 14 feet 1 inch, South 14 feet
8 inches, East 47 feet 2 inches, and West
47 feet 5 inches, on which is erected the
HOUSE No. 152, Wellington Street. Crown
Rent \$12.00.

Lot No. 12.—All that piece of GROUND mea-
suring North 15 feet, South 15 feet 1 inch,
East 46 feet 10 inches and West 47 feet 2
inches, on which is erected the HOUSE
No. 150, Wellington Street. Crown Rent
\$12.00.

Lot No. 13.—All that piece of GROUND mea-
suring North 15 feet 8 inches, South 23
feet 4 inches, East 46 feet 6 inches and
West 46 feet 10 inches, on which is erected
the HOUSE No. 148, Wellington Street.
Crown Rent \$12.00.

The whole of the above described Lots are
held for the residue of a term of 999 years
commencing the 26th day of June, 1843, and
will be sold subject to existing tenancies and
lettings thereof.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of
Sale, apply to

SHARP, TOLLER, & JOHNSON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
Supreme Court House,
or to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1883. [248]

IN THE VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT OF
HONGKONG.

THE MARSHAL will in virtue of a decree of
the said Court sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,
the 7th April Next, at Noon.

The Ship "CHANDERNAGOR" of 682 Tons.
This Vessel, which has lately been thorough-
ly Repaired, has excellent accommodation for
First Class Passengers and her between
Deck is well fitted for Emigrants.

She will be sold with a full complement of
MASTS, CHAINS, SAILS, and STORES,
and in a Condition to put to sea at once.

The Auction will take place on board the
said Ship.

For the Inventory or for further Particulars
apply to the Undersigned at his Office.

J. DYER BAIL,
Marshal,
of the Vice-Admiralty Court
of Hongkong.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1883. [240]

WANTED.

A SITUATION as CLERK, BOOK
KEEPER, or GENERAL ASSISTANT,
by a young man who has had ten years experience
in China and Japan. Speaks French, English,
German, Italian and Japanese. Moderate Sal-
ary required. First-class references.

Apply to

B. C. A.
care of Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1883. [190]

Intimations.

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING
NEW AND IMPORTANT BOOKS.

Seebohm's Siberia in Asia.
Ledger's The Sun and its Planets.
Prof. Seeley's Natural Religion.
Froude's Short Studies, 4th vol.
Wilson's Chapters on Evolution.
Crane's Art and Taste.
Ruff's Guide to the Turf.
Famous Racing Men.
Mongredien's Wealth Creation.
Williams' Science in Short Chapters.
Turner's Studies in Russian Literature.
Hudson's Scamper through America.

JUVENILE BOOKS IN GREAT VARIETY.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS FOR CABINETS ONLY.

W. BREWER,

QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1883. [703]

JUST RECEIVED.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT

OF

SHOES.

CHILDREN'S.....FROM \$0.35 PER PAIR.

LADIES'.....FROM \$1.00 PER PAIR.

ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1883. [379]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING.

WITH A VIEW TO REDUCING OUR STOCK TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS

WE ARE OFFERING FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

FANCY CHECKED DRESS MATERIALS.....@ 15C. PER YARD USUAL PRICE 25C.
INVISIBLE CHECKED Do.....@ 15C. do. do. 25C.
POUPADOUR DELAINES Do.....@ 20C. do. do. 65C.
ROUGH & READY SERGES Do.....@ 20C. do. do. 30C.
CHECKED MOHAIRS Do.....@ 30C. do. do. 45C.
TERRA COTTA & OTHER STRIPED SATINETTES.....@ 50C. do. do. 75C.
FANCY VELVETEENS.....@ 35C. do. do. 50C.

ALSO.

LADIES SHOES.....@ \$1.25 PER PAIR do. \$2.50.
LADIES SHOES.....@ \$1.50 do. \$2.50.
LADIES SHOES.....@ \$1.75 do. \$2.82.

N.B.—JUST OPENED A CASE OF ATKINSON'S SCENTS.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1883. [249]

"NOVELTY STORE."

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

SELLING OFF CHEAP.

NO SUCH OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED BEFORE.

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY from This Date, all the BOOKS in this "STORE" including
those which may arrive during the month, will be disposed of at Published Prices, Charging
Extra only the actual expenses incurred, such as freight, insurance, &c., at current rate of
exchange.

To avoid confusion, all the BOOKS selected shall not be delivered but forwarded together
with a Memo of cost which if not approved, the BOOKS may be returned.

Also.

"KAISAR-I-HIND" CIGARETTES are now offered at 80 Cents per 100 in Handsome
Crystallized Tin Boxes, for the above period only.

TERMS: CASH ONLY.

S. MEYERS,

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1883. [248]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have authorised Mr. FRIEDRICH
HEINRICH HOHNKE to sign our
Firm from this date.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1883. [251]

NOTICE.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

DURING my absence Mr. STEWART
MUNN McLEISH will sign my Name
Per Procuration.

Wm. CRUICKSHANK.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1883. [232]

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMFORD & Co. CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$25 per Case
FORTS.....\$25 per Case

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1883. [8]

To be Let.

TO LET.

A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 ROOMS)
in Mosque Junction. The above has Gas
and Water laid on; and immediate possession
can be had.

For Particulars apply to

D. NOWROJEE,

Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1882. [18]

TO LET.

No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET,
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Early occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

No. 25A, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1883. [7]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

ON

TUESDAY, the 10th April, 1883.

THE OFFICERS OF "THE BUFFS"

ASSISTED BY

LADY AMATEURS

WILL PLAY

CHARLES SMITH CHELTENAM'S

COMEDY IN THREE ACTS, ENTITLED

"A LESSON IN LOVE."

ORLANDO MIDDLEMARK.....Mr. B. HOLME.

Capt. FREEMAN.....Capt. NEWNHAM DAVIS.

HANBLEDROOK.....Mr. H. SOMERSET.

Mrs. SUTHERLAND.....Mrs. BERNARD.

Miss LESLIE.....Mrs. WOODHURST.

Miss ANASTASIA WINTER.....Mme. CHERVAT.

BERRY.....

The String Band of the Regiment will play
between the Acts.

The Proceeds of this Performance will be
Divided amongst the Local Charities.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Stalls and Dress Circle.....\$2.

Plt.....\$1.

Doors open at 8.30, to commence at 9.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. KELLY &
WALSH'S.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1883. [228]

Consignees.

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"LORD OF THE ISLES."

Captain Felgate, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby re-
quested to send in their Bills of Lading to the
Undersigned for Countersignature and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods from along-
side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer
will be at once landed and stored at Consignees'
risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be
effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Yoko-
hama, unless notice to the contrary be given
before NOON, TO-DAY.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th
instant, or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1883. [250]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN"

Captain F. E. Flack, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are
hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading
to the Undersigned for Countersignature and to
take immediate delivery of their Goods from
alongside.

Cargo impeding her discharge or remaining on
board after the 4th April, will be landed and
stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no
Fire Insurance will be effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that any
claims must be made immediately, as none will
be entertained after the 12th April.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th March 1883. [242]

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, AND
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF TOKIO."

will be despatched for San Francisco, via
Yokohama and Honolulu, on SATURDAY, the
15th April, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers
and Freight for Japan, Honolulu, the United
States, and Europe.

the sun rose and before the clouds had hidden its summit, we came abreast of the Island of Malakala, and later on passed close to the islands of Kukuhan and Tigabu. On the latter we saw two native boats whose owners were probably in search of turtle eggs, which the chief engineer informed us abounded there, he having collected as many as 700 in one evening when his ship had been obliged to anchor off the island. Spiceland was then passed and later the Cay, or rocky shoal called Sandy Cay, which would have been our last stop but for the fact that we were not sighted till 'ere night-fall.

It was very early next morning when we saw the bluff cliffs of Bahalla, a beautifully wooded island which looks as if at one time it had been joined to the mainland; it is a valuable acquisition to the Company, I believe, on account of its edible birds nest caves. Passing the island we found ourselves fairly inside Sandakan Harbour. I spent the latter with a capital for it certainly is a splendid anchorage. All the natives of the world might find accommodation in its 15 miles length and to miles breadth. We soon found ourselves alongside the landing stage, and after walking along about one hundred yards of gimballan on terra firma, either side of the gimballan, or gimballans, for there were several leading off from the main one on which we had landed, were small booths or shops chiefly tenanted by the ever venturesome Chinese who for the smallest profit would retail a single tin of Huntley and Palmers' biscuits and be happy until he had collected sufficient for a higher flight. Elopura, or the beautiful city, for such is the name given to the fast growing town in Sandakan Bay, spreads over about 1000 acres of undulating ground bordering the sea. This estimate does not, of course, include the district where Mr. Collinson, the Commissioner of Lands, has quite a little Colony of his own, nor the environs in which Mr. Pryer, the Resident, has thoughtfully fixed his abode—thoughtfully because he not only gains a quiet retreat for himself for the present, but sets a healthy example to others for the future. Seafarers, and indeed men of other kinds, are very like sheep and are given to huddling together in a way conducive neither to their own comfort nor that of their fellows, and the sooner the example of Mr. Pryer and Mr. Collinson is followed, the better it will be for Elopura and its inhabitants.

At one extremity of Elopura proper one sees a row of buildings, which turn out to be the Treasury, Police Station and Courts of Justice; plain airy wooden buildings roofed and walled with the usual *kadjan* and *atapa*, the new and old leaves of the palm-like *nepenthes*. Justice is administered by a Magistrate, the doctor of the settlement, who can sentence up to 6 months, all important cases being referred to the Resident. In a murder case which was tried just before I arrived, the jury consisted of 3 Europeans only, while 5 Sulus and 4 Chinese made up the required 12. Justice is very often all the justice when administered according to common sense and not with too great a regard for technicalities and legal quibbles, and I was not surprised to hear that the Doctor gave universal satisfaction in Court, though it certainly seemed a very narrow English idea that a preliminary argument at luncheon between the Magistrate who was going to try and the gentleman who was going to defend a case, in which the Magistrate expressed a very strong opinion against the accused, was somewhat injudicious if not injudicial.

In the centre of the Colony, or thereabouts, is the Rest House, a Hotel and Store in one, run by a Dutchman. Here, most of the bachelors of the place, and a convenience which saves them the heavy expense of keeping a cool and comfortable rooming which is so dear to an Englishman. Government House is more pretentious than that at Kudat, which is only natural, Sandakan being the larger and more important place. It stands on rising ground and commands a view of the lovely bay and the Island of Pulo Obi which is the property of Mr. Pryer, having been presented to him by the company, as a small mark of their appreciation of services which are difficult to adequately recompense.

Few men have ever attained so firm a hold on the minds of natives as the Resident. If a Sulu, or Chinese, or a native has any difficulty, small or great, he immediately repairs to Mr. Pryer and accepts his dictum. Again and again as I walked with the worthy Resident we were stopped by some insignificant and not always too clearly applicable and I was much struck by the evident faith each had, that justice would be done him, and also by the cheery good humour with which his signposts was invariably listened to by the already overworked officer. A short time ago Mr. Pryer had been going to Kudat, but he had no sooner been expressed his wish to do so than a memorial was sent up to request him to put off his departure for a few years, which was rather hard on a man who has spent so long a time without seeing his mother country, but it showed the firm conviction in the minds of all that he was the mainstay of the Colony and a prop which could ill be spared even for a few months.

As to the number of inhabitants in Elopura, I really cannot vouch for my correctness, but I should say that in the town alone there are quite 3000 Chinese and Sulus and that in the whole Bay of Sandakan there are about 4000. As for Europeans there are about 30 in the Bay, also a few Eurasians. The Police must not be left unnoticed for they are capital fellows and have more than once done good service. They are 65 in number and mostly Sullums from the north east Coast of Africa, opposite Aden. In a serviceable uniform of blue and white, with bayonets on the peace of to be found in every direction. Certainly, no New Colony has ever started under circumstances of such perfect security, and though much has been said in England as to the weakness of the Government in not punishing the murders of Mr. Witte, there was not the least ground for the assertion, Mr. Witte having been killed not in North Borneo territory at all, but in that of the Dutch whose weak rule was so often without consulting the natives. Mr. Witte, I learn, had travelled all over Northern Borneo and had everywhere been received with kindness.

A few words gleaned from official reports as to the extent of territory and amount of land sold will not be without interest to some of my readers. The country ceded by agreements with the Sullums of Sulu and Brunei comprises the whole Northern portion of the island and extends from the River Kunan, near the British Colony of Labuan, on the West Coast, to the River Sibuku, the Dutch boundary on the East, an area of some 30,000 miles of rich virgin soil with valuable natural products of camphor, rattan, gutta percha and sago, and affording grounds for the assumption that there is much hidden mineral wealth. Of this territory naturally there has not been as yet any great area opened up, Sandakan, Sulu, and Kudat being the centres from which efforts have been made, though there are readymade in many other places. At Sulu, I hear, 2000 acres have been bought up and that tobacco will be planted. At Kudat, I do not remember seeing any clearings except those for building purposes, as my stay was so short that I am not able to speak with any certainty, but of the Sandakan district, I am able to speak more freely.

No less than 27,000 acres have been sold, chiefly for planting purposes, and to show the high opinion of those who have settled in Elopura, of its coming property, I may add that town lots 13 by 66 feet which had an upset price of \$16 have been fetching in some cases as much as 150 and 200 dollars. If anyone wishes to buy land in Sandakan he should lose no time in writing to the Commissioner of Lands, for very shortly none will be procurable, so great is the run on this district, whose advantages are so obvious. First and foremost, the soil of the district, and that found on the rivers, no less than 17 of which run into the bay, is excellent for the growth of tobacco, sugar cane, cocoa, pepper and indeed all tropical products, the land has merely to be cleared, and then planting can be commenced at once. The soil is so rich that many years would elapse before artificial manuring would be necessary and even should this supposition be found to be erroneous, the proximity of the guano found in the edible birds nest caves which are being discovered right and left, no less than three discoveries being reported during my short stay, would render the process far less expensive than in other colonies where guano has to be imported. Secondly, when by reason of the facilities offered by the many large and deep rivers the planter has shipped his produce down to Elopura with comparative no expense, he will find that he is able to reship it either to Hongkong or to Singapore, neither of which ports are more than 5 days' run from thence, and it is also probable that the Australian steamers will call at this town, the deviation from their regular course, being so small as to only cause a delay of five hours. Labour is at present somewhat difficult to procure, but it is every day becoming less so, as each vessel is bringing in large numbers of coolies and the Sulus are offering themselves in such large numbers as to make us think that they greatly prefer Bornean rule to that of their Sullans. Thirty three cents per day is the sum paid to free-fellers at the present moment, but this will probably be shortly reduced, and even if it is not it will still bear more than a favourable comparison with the hire money paid in other colonies, notably Australia, where I have heard of estates being successfully opened up with labour costing £1 per week. The coast trade is, I hear, to be shortly considerably increased by the boats of a new company to be named the Borneo Steamship Coy., and Elopura will become the depot for the great Sulu Archipelago, which she is to some small extent already, many native Pamaos bringing their cargoes thither. Lastly Elopura and indeed all North Borneo, possess a vast number of opportunities of profit for the enterprising of those of good blood, an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and the North Borneo planter has many a pitfall clearly marked out before him into which his brothers of Ceylon blindly fell from want of experience.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

It is a relief from apprehension on the part of the friends of a bi-metallic currency, says the *San Francisco Chronicle*, to learn from so reliable a source as Senator Belford of Colorado that there will be no legislation either by this or the next Congress on the silver question. None is needed. The legislation authorizing the coinage of silver dollars to an extent not exceeding \$2,500,000 a month, supplemented by the Act for the issuance of silver certificates, is all that is wanted. As the greatest producer of silver in the world, the United States is the last country that should take legal steps to discount or neglect any lawful means of enhancing its value. It is singularly inconsistent in any protectionist to argue in favor of a tariff of protection upon foreign products of iron, steel and wool in favor of the same products of our own country, and yet declare for an ostracism of the silver dollar, which would be equivalent to a high tax on every silver mine in the country. The argument credited to the New York Chamber of Commerce, "that the coinage of silver dollars is a great temptation to pay the obligations of the United States in money of inferior value," is not well taken. The silver dollar was as lawful and as equal a dollar when those obligations were created as it is now. The only difference is that the dollar of that time did not contain as many grains of silver as the present dollar. Moreover, that question is now well settled. All old obligations are made payable in gold coin—a concession by Congress to the holders of our securities which they had no fair reason to ask.

Another argument in favor of mono-metalism on the same source is that when the balance of trade may chance to turn against us, the coinage and storage of silver dollars will tend to force gold to a premium, disorganize the currency, decrease the value of real estate and every form of investment. In the first place, there is no prospect that the balance of trade is going to turn again us to the extent of a serious drain upon the more than \$600,000,000 of gold coin and bullion now in the country. Our exports of domestic produce last year were not as large as those of foreign goods, because our crops were not so good, but they still remain slightly in excess of our imports, and the excess will increase with the sure and steady development of our agricultural resources, to which there is no limit. There will be no such revision of the protective policy as is at all likely to very much increase manufactured imports. We shall, then, in all probability, continue to draw gold steadily into the country to make good a constant balance of trade against European customers. This, at any rate, is the present outlook. Our gold then must constantly accumulate, in a higher ratio than our silver. It has so accumulated—not in the Treasury, but in the banks and private hands—for the last four years. We are credited with more gold to-day than any other nation in the world, but we have not in the Treasury and in circulation half as much silver as France.

The fact that the additional coinage of 30,000,000 silver dollars a year goes to the greater part into the Treasury and sub-treasuries, imply, as the New York Chamber of Commerce fears, "a tendency to make the Treasury balance mono-metallic and exclusively silver," without serious cause of apprehension, for so long as we retain the balance of trade our stock of gold must accumulate. The use of gold and silver certificates must inevitably drive both gold and silver measurably out of circulation; but gold more than silver, because the latter will always be used in the payment of small bills and in "change," while the former will not. For these purposes silver is now everywhere the popular coin.

It is urged that, "if other European Governments follow Germany in a mono-metallic and gold standard, silver must fall," etc. This is hardly worth a reply. There is no sign that any other European Power but England and Germany will do any such thing. The signs, on the contrary, are that Germany will recede and adopt with France the bi-metallic standard. The great war will be a great help to us in this. Our silver mines are as much entitled to policy that will save them from sudden and serious depreciation as are our iron mines, the more so as bi-metallicism has been the constant policy of the Government ever since it came into existence.

"THAMES STREET, INDUSTRY," by Percy Russell. This illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, etc., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World. JOHN COOPER & CO., London.—(Advt.)

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
THE Spanish Steamer
"EMUY."
Captain Rementeria, will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at FOUR P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1883. [252]

TO LET.
A SMALL GODOWN,
WATER FRONTAGE.
Apply to
MORE & SEIMUND,
Praya Central.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1883. [253]

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE HOUSES
IN
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, by Order of the MORTGAGEE, on
SATURDAY,
the 14th day of April, 1883, on the Premises, at THREE P.M.—
1ST LOT.
The HOUSE No. 77, in Queen's Road Central measuring North and South 15 feet, East and West 27 feet. Yearly Crown Rent £1.10.8, for 999 years from the 4th December, 1857. Registered as INLAND LOT No. 531.

2ND LOT.
The HOUSE No. 79, in Queen's Road Central measuring North and South 14 feet, East and West 27 feet. Yearly Crown Rent £1.7.7 for 999 years from 9th December, 1857. Registered as INLAND LOT No. 530.
For Particulars and Conditions, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1883. [254]

HONGKONG RACES, 1883.
NOW READY, PRICE 25 CENTS.

A COMPLETE REPORT
THE HONGKONG RACE MEETING OF
1883, IN PAMPHLET FORM.
REPRINTED FROM
THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
As only a limited number has been printed, orders should be sent without delay to the
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,
No. 7, Peddar's Hill
Hongkong, 5th March, 1883.

Intimations.

INTIMATION.
SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATORIO DE BERGAMO and late of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong and will give lessons in Music, Singing and the Pianoforte.
CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.
Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

INTIMATION.
SIGNOR GIUSEPPE PENATI, certificated Professor of Music of the REGGIO CONSERVATORIO DI MILANO, and Resident in Hongkong for over 7 years, gives lessons in Music, Piano, Harmony and Singing.
Signor Penati is open for engagements as Pianist at Private Dancing Parties.
CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.
Address—No. 8, PEEL STREET.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1883. [185]

MR. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as univalued by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root, the natives of the Pacific Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it always the itching, and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee to keep any length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co., VARIETY STORE, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [195]

F. D. GUEDES.
WINE MERCHANT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
No. 5, d'AGUIAR STREET.

HAS always on hand a large assortment of CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at Moderate Prices.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [166]

J. M. GUEDES.
HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.
No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883. [15]

C. L. THEVENIN
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

HAS FOR SALE
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WHITE AND RED BURGUNDIES
AT MODERATE PRICES.
A Capital AMONTILLADO SHERRY, ASSORTED LIQUEURS of the best quality. BOTTLED BY FRENCH PRESERVERS.
FRESH BUTTER AND CHEESE for every French Man, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [6]

Intimations.

NOTICE.
THE GOLDEN SCISSOR,
No. 13, PUTTINGER STREET.
A. M. ROBIN
(LATE OF T. M. LAWSON'S, CALCUTTA)

TAILOR, Shirt and Breeches Maker and General Outfitter. Mr. ROBIN invites Public Patronage and guarantees a perfect fit at Moderate Charges.
N.B.—Note the address.
THE GOLDEN SCISSOR,
No. 13, Puttinger Street.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1883. [234]

KELLY & WALSH
THE HONGKONG NAUTICAL POCKET BOOK.
CONTAINING
CANTON TIDE TABLES,
PEAK AND INTERNATIONAL CODE SIGNALS,
LIST OF LIGHTS, BUOYS AND BEACONS ON THE COAST OF CHINA, ETC., ETC., FOR 1883.

FIRST YEAR OF PUBLICATION.
CALENDAR.
CONTENTS.
EXPLANATION OF SIGNALS.
PREFACE.
HIGH WATER TIME TABLE AT PORTS ON THE COAST OF CHINA.
TIDE CONSTANTS.
NOTE ON THE TIDE TABLE.
PEAK SIGNALS.
INTERNATIONAL CODE SIGNALS.
PENDANTS.
MAIL AND HOUSE FLAGS.
TIDE TABLES.
LIST OF THE CHINESE LIGHT HOUSES, LIGHT VESSELS, BUOYS, AND BEACONS.
WAGES TABLE IN DOLLARS OR TAELS.
HONGKONG FIRE SIGNALS.
FRENCH METRICAL SYSTEM OF MEASURES.
DISTANCE TABLES FROM HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI.
DISTANCES HONGKONG TO JAPAN.
DISTANCES HONGKONG TO LIVERPOOL VIA JAPAN.
DISTANCES HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI VIA COAST PORTS.
DISTANCES HONGKONG TO THE PRINCIPAL PORTS TRADING WITH THE COLONY.
ECLIPSES 1883.
LONGITUDE, IN TIME, OF VARIOUS PROMINENT POINTS.
DIFFERENCE OF TIME BETWEEN HONGKONG AND VARIOUS PORTS.
CORRECTION FOR LONGITUDE OF MOON'S MERIDIAN PASSAGE.
CHINESE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES LEGALIZED IN HONGKONG.
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF TEA, SILK, COAL, OIL, COTTON, WOOD, &c.
DIMENSIONS OF HONGKONG DOCKS.
ROUTES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND AUSTRALIA.
TRANSIT MARKS AND BEARINGS.
HINTS FOR THE TYPHOON SEASON.
OBSERVATIONS ON LOCAL TIDES.
DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR INTO SECTIONS.
CALL FLAGS AND SIGNALS.
KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1883. [559]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.
GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION DEALERS.
BEACONFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.
Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.
Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS.
JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for Volkmann and Sohn's CELEBRATED JESSA GLASS, MARINE GLASS, AND SINGLES.
No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [147]

STAG HOTEL.
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.
ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.
Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7 o'clock.
This "HOTEL" is centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing places.
J. COOK, Proprietor. [493]

GUEDES & CO.
PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOKBINDERS.
d'AGUIAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH.
ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS.
Bookbinding and Ruling in every style executed at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1882. [6]

Intimations.

SAM HING, JUNR.
STULTZ,
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.

DEALER IN CHINESE SILKS of all kinds, BAMBOO BLINDS, CHINA MATTING, PITH HATS, &c., &c., &c.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, TAILOR TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF BRABANT, NOW KING OF THE BELGIANS, and to H.M. THE KING OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Fourth Door West from Puttinger Street.)
Hongkong, 31st March, 1883. [247]

A H O Y.
HOY LEE.
MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.

HAS for Sale, every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds, Mattings of own Manufacture. China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Coats a Specialty, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed.
No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [347]

S Z HING.
TAILOR.

DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c. HAT AND CAP MAKER.
Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Charges.
MATTING AND MANILA CIGARS, FOR SALE.
No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 12th October, 1882. [691]

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.
HAS FOR SALE
CIGARS of all Brands: Imperiales, Caballeros, Vегueros, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Habanos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCOS of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS from the Panian markets, Meerschaum Pipes, Jewellery of Choice Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c. Commissions Executed.
JOSE M. BASA.
No. 51, B. QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [297]

T O K E E.
COAL MERCHANT,
18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of House and Steam COAL of the best quality, at moderate rates. The "CUM LOONG," "CUM CHOW," "CUM SHUEN," "CUM LEE," Steam Launches for Hire at \$3 for 1st hour, \$2 for 2nd and \$1 for 3rd hour, "CUM ON," and "CUM KAI," at \$3 for 1st hour, \$2 for 2nd hour, and for longer periods according to arrangement.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1882. [700]

"WAI SAN YAT PO."
A CHINESE DAILY NEWSPAPER with a wide circulation in the Colony and at the other Ports, at the Moderate Subscription of FOUR DOLLARS per Annum. It is an excellent medium for ADVERTISERS at Strictly Moderate Charges. Guaranteed circulation of over 1,000 Copies. Communications to be addressed to the Proprietor,
LUK KE SHUN,
No. 9, Gough Street.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1883. [133]

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and Ship COAL for Sale in large or small quantities at Moderate Prices. Strong and Commodious small steamers on hire for towing purposes, Excursions, &c., &c. CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.
Apply to
HING LEE,
37, Tung Man Lane.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227]

S U N S H I N G.
DEALER IN SILKS.

CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Crapes Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curios, &c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-class Curios. GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY of the most artistic design, Engraving on Stamps, Seals, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms.
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298]

L I N G S H I N G.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE.
Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.
Special experience in making Gentlemen's RUGGED BOOTS.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [297]

NOTICE.
BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW RATES AT THE
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.
Account Books ruled to any pattern. Music bound in Elegant Style with Best Materials.
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GOLD AND SILVER-SMITH,
WATCH MAKER
AND
ENGRAVER.
WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED ON MODERATE TERMS.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.
No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

Y E U Q U A.
SHIP PORTRAIT AND MINIATURE PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.
LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS. All Work Executed by First-Class Artists. IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
No. 52, C. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPPER. H O N G K O N G.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [211]

For Sale.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.
SHIPCHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
PRAYA CENTRAL.

HAVE RECEIVED EX LATEST ARRIVALS.
AMERICAN CAST STEEL SHOVELS PICKS.
AXES.
HATCHETS.
ENGINEERS' & HOUSEHOLD HAMMERS.
PATENT BIT-BRACES.
AUGER-BITS.
DRILL'S.
GIMBLETS.
SQUARES.
PATENT BRASS PADLOCKS & CHEST LOCKS.
MRS. POTT'S PATENT SADIRONS.
COOKING STOVES.
FAIRBANK'S SCALES.
FORCE PUMPS FOR SHIPS' USE.
DRILLING MACHINES.
BREAST DRILLS, AUTOM. BORING TOOLS.
ANVILS, VICES, AND DRILLS COMBINED.
ANVILS.
VICES.
HITCHCOCK'S PATENT LAMPS.
GLASS CUTTERS.
SCROLL SAWS.
FAMILY GRINDSTONES.
BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS.
&c., &c., &c.

BEST WHITWORTH'S STOCK AND DIES. SCREW WRENCHES.
PLANE-IRONS.
CHISELS.
HAMMERS.
PINNERS.
NIPPERS.
DIVIDERS.
RULES.
METAL SCISSORS.
METAL SAWS.
TUBE EXPANDERS.
OIL-FEEDERS.
OIL-CANS.
SALTER'S SPRING BALANCE SCALES.
WESTON'S PATENT TACKLES.
PATENT SOCKETS.
DISTRESS SIGNALS.
HOLMES' PATENT SIGNAL LIGHTS.
FOGHORNS.
SIGNAL LAMPS.
LIFE BUOYS.
BOTTLE WASHING AND CORKING MACHINES.
&c., &c., &c.

SPARKLING SCHARZHOFFBERGER.
FLENSBURG STOCKBEER.
MARIENTHALER BEER.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN CHAMPAGNE.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1882. [110]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.
DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS
AND
JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 45, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAL.
OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER. ALWAYS ON HAND.
L. MALLORY, Proprietor.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [439]

JUST PUBLISHED.
PRICE THIRTY CENTS.
THE TYPHOONS OF THE EASTERN SEAS.
BY
BREVET LIEUT. COL. H. S. PALMER, ROYAL ENGINEERS.
Being a Review of Piere Decheven's Work on the Typhoons of the China Sea.
KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1882.

D. K. GRIFFITH.
MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS.
7, BEACONFIELD ARCADE, (Opposite the City Hall)

Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHAPMAN'S SODA WATER FACTORY is now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters, with promptness and despatch.
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
I. S. G. U. A. R. A. N. T. E. E. D.
Consumers are invited to try these carefully Manufactured SPARKLING WATERS.
THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.
All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory, BEACONFIELD ARCADE, Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [141]

MAIL SUPPLEMENT. The Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 367.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

DEATHS.

On the 28th March, on board the steamship *Prism*, near Suva, W. E. H. DUNN, of Hongkong.
At the Sailors' Home, West Point, at 5 A.M., on the morning of the 29th March, the beloved wife of J. R. WHITE, aged 36 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph
MAIL SUPPLEMENT,
ISSUED GRATIS TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1883.

AMIDST the roar of cannon and welcomed by a vast concourse of residents of all nationalities, Sir GEORGE FRANKLIN BOWEN, G.C.M.G., the new Governor of Hongkong, landed at Murray Wharf this forenoon (March 30th) and later in the day appeared at the Council Chamber where, in the presence of the official and unofficial members of our legislative assembly, he took the usual oaths and assumed the responsibilities of his high office. His Excellency has come amongst us no novice in the art of colonial administration, but a thoroughly seasoned diplomatist, with a record of services extending over and embracing a period of nearly thirty years, spent in Her Majesty's dominions in various parts of the world. There used to be an old saying which was accepted as gospel truth in the navy, to the effect that one volunteer was worth half a dozen pressed men. If there were actually any grounds for what was unquestionably a general belief, Sir GEORGE BOWEN should enter on his governorship with many advantages over his predecessors. His Excellency, we were informed months prior to his appointment, had specially requested to be permitted to exchange positions with Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY, so that he comes to Hongkong at his own urgent request, and is therefore a volunteer for services which we have every reason to believe he has made a special study. In spite of all the soft sawder we have heard lately from embryo politicians and verbose rhetoricians about the easy task waiting the new Governor, owing to the marvellous achievements of Mr. BULKLEY JOHNSON's "able men" who have administered the government during the past twelve months, His Excellency will find plenty room for his experience, ability, and energies in rectifying glaring mistakes, introducing important measures of much needed reform, and in placing the government machine generally in thorough working order. His Excellency has no doubt received special instructions from the Secretary of State as to his general policy in the leading questions affecting the colony's best interests; in all other matters the native good sense and thoroughly practical character, which are said to especially distinguish Sir GEORGE BOWEN, allied to his vast experience and independent self-reliance, may be safely left to find adequate remedies for all our necessities.

We will not presume to offer His Excellency advice or counsel as to his policy in governing Hongkong and its dependencies. Our clever contemporaries have far greater pretensions in this particular line than we can ever hope to attain, thanks to Mr. F. BULKLEY JOHNSON and his able friends who have been administering the affairs of the Colony with such self denial, skill and address during the past year. It may, however, be safely assumed that Sir GEORGE BOWEN was so well posted up in Hongkong affairs before he left London that he will manage to get along with a fair amount of success without the advice or assistance of the able men referred to above. It is to be hoped that the new Governor will manage to steer clear of the centralisation policy which made his predecessor unpopular with the heads of the government departments. When Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY assumed the reins of power in Hongkong he found himself in the midst of what may be termed a departmental anarchy. The chief of each of the public departments was, in his own small way an absolute monarch, who ruled according to his own sweet will, and against whose fiat there was no appeal. This was the legacy left by easy going Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY. Governor HENNESSY lost no time in bringing the reign of these petty autocrats to an abrupt termination, and inaugurating a system of centralisation, by personally conducting a constant supervision over the whole of the government departments, earned for himself the spiteful hatred of many of his ambitious subordinates, and the reputation of being the greatest tyrant and the most unpopular administrator Hongkong had ever seen. Whether Governor HENNESSY deserved all the harsh things that were said about him by these disappointed gentlemen, is open to doubt; but it is positively certain that with the general body of government servants and with the general public His Excellency was esteemed and appreciated far beyond any of his predecessors. Although we should regret to see Sir GEORGE BOWEN follow exactly in the footsteps of Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY in his policy towards the various public departments, we should still be more sorry to see the old autocratic system re-established. Many of these departments require constant supervision, to prevent those glaring irregularities which have so frequently disgraced our past history. From information received from various reliable sources, we are strongly inclined to believe that Sir GEORGE BOWEN will be something more than the mere piece of ornamental machinery which

is, in some quarters, supposed to represent the model modern ruler of a Crown Colony.

Our new Governor comes to us in the rather singular role of a peacemaker. Governor HENNESSY's radical reforms in our local Government have left many bitter recollections, and created heart-burnings and personal animosities which the lapse of time has not yet completely effaced. The extraordinary delusion which possessed Her Majesty's representative when he made the personal interests of a dominant caste of secondary importance when compared with the rights of the Crown and the well being of the Colony, was of too audacious a character either to be forgotten or forgiven so long as any relationship existed between Pope HENNESSY and Hongkong. With the advent of a new Governor the difficulties created by a too independent ruler will no doubt quickly be smoothed over—but the old order of things will never be restored, the local "ring" which in days gone by governed the island in their own interests is merely a reminiscence of the past. The commercial autocracy had a splendid innings, when they ruled Hongkong with almost absolute power, but these golden days could not possibly last for ever, and it was only in the ordinary course of events that such a glaring anomaly in a dependency of the Crown should cease to exist. It will be for Sir GEORGE BOWEN to keep pretensions of this class in their proper place. We have only room for one governor in Hongkong, and that one must be the representative of Her Majesty the Queen.

We heartily congratulate Governor BOWEN on his assumption of the duties and responsibilities of his exalted position. It is the duty of every independent newspaper to accord the government in its labors for the public weal a qualified support. The loyalty which has ever characterised the utterances of this journal in its relations with the local government, will be as freely given to Governor BOWEN as it was accorded to his predecessor. His Excellency has seen sufficient of the world to know that it will be quite out of his power to please everybody, and is doubtless prepared to find many of his public acts subjected to adverse criticism. It is a generally accepted fact that a certain amount of opposition is a great help to a man in the affairs of every day life, and the same principle is applicable to a political career. Any high officer who honestly and conscientiously performs his duties in a station of great power cannot avoid incurring enmity from some quarters, and likely enough Sir GEORGE BOWEN's administration will not prove a bed of roses. However, judging from the many observations of His Excellency at the Council Chamber this afternoon, and the outline he gave of his general policy, the inhabitants of Hongkong have good reason to hope for an era of progress and enlightened reform.

HONGKONG has lost another of her most prominent citizens; and we have had again brought to mind in startling fashion the solemn truth that

"All that live must die."
Passing through nature to eternity.
We are well within the mark in stating that no public servant of this Colony in the present decade will be more universally mourned and regretted by the entire community than Mr. FRANCIS SNOWDEN, Puisne Judge of Hongkong, who died at his residence, Cairne Road, at two o'clock on Sunday afternoon. Although he had been ailing for a considerable time past, and looked a mere wreck of the sturdy man he was only a few short years ago, it was generally believed and universally hoped that he would recover sufficiently from what was thought to be only a temporary indisposition, to be able to return to England to recruit his wasted strength. A little more than a fortnight ago Mr. SNOWDEN occupied his place in the Summary Jurisdiction Court, and conducted the proceedings with his customary legal acumen and with that kindly courtesy to everyone that came before him, which made him the most popular judge that ever sat on the Hongkong bench. He then appeared in fairly good health, but a few days afterwards, probably owing to over-work, a relapse set in which compelled him to take to his bed, from which it was feared he was never to leave again. His last week arrangements were definitely made for Mr. SNOWDEN to leave the Colony on sick leave, but the determination had been arrived at too late, and like many others who have waited and waited instead of leaving when dangerous symptoms made their first appearance, the learned judge, accomplished lawyer, and scholar, and genial, courteous gentleman departed this life at the comparatively early age of fifty six years.

Mr. SNOWDEN was comparatively a young officer in the colonial service of the Crown. Educated at Rugby, and then at University College, Oxford, he graduated M.A. in 1854, and a few weeks afterwards was called to the English bar, and commenced to practise on the western circuit and at the Bristol, Bath and Salisbury borough sessions. After eight years' labors in this field, he was appointed counsel for the Treasury at the Salisbury sessions, and six years later a supernumerary revising barrister. He also acted as deputy county court judge. His first colonial appointment is dated 1871, in which year he came to the Straits Settlements as senior magistrate. In 1873 he was promoted to the position of senior puisne judge, and in the following March he came to Hongkong as the colleague of the veteran Sir JOHN SMITH. From the beginning of his connection with the colony, Mr. SNOWDEN made himself immensely popular with all classes

of society. To professional abilities of a high order he added an exemplary patience that was most unwelcome-like, the graceful courtesy of a refined and educated gentleman and the still rarer qualities of a large heart overflowing with sympathy towards his less fortunate fellow-men. No more painstaking judge ever dispensed justice, and although he seldom erred on the side of leniency, excepting in dealing with debtors, he made very few noteworthy mistakes during his judicial career. In 1878 Mr. SNOWDEN acted as chief justice during Sir JOHN SMITH'S leave of absence, and when the dauntless octogenarian finally retired he again resumed that position until the arrival of Sir GEORGE PHILLIPPS in 1881. Mr. SNOWDEN was strongly recommended by Governor HENNESSY for the vacant chief justice ship, but although the Secretary of State was fully convinced of the pulse judges merits and suitability for the post, the seniority claims of the present Chief Justice could not be set aside.

In social circles Mr. Justice SNOWDEN was deservedly popular with all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. From the petty squabbles so indissolubly associated with colonial life, and which convert every small settlement into a series of opposition camps for petty intrigues, scandal, and back-biting, as well as from the political quarrels which disturbed Hongkong during Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY's stormy term of office, he kept himself rigidly apart. His policy was to make friends only, and he strictly adhered to the last. Of Mr. SNOWDEN it can be truthfully said—what few public men can claim—that he lived in peace and honor and left none but friends behind him.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY MARSH, C.M.G., will retire from the heavy responsibilities of his high office in right royal style with all his blushing honors thick upon him. His Excellency has duly received the "hollow mockeries" in the shape of a deputation and an address, alluded to in these columns on the 24th instant, and we sincerely trust the honorable gentleman has been made perfectly happy by these somewhat unsatisfactory tokens of public appreciation and regard. That some manifestation would be made on the Administrator's retirement from a position in which, if he has not particularly distinguished himself, he has at least avoided Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY'S grave mistakes in interfering with local and personal interests, was a matter of certainty, and although custom has made the obsequious deputation and a stereotyped laudatory address somewhat "stale, flat and unprofitable," this was probably the readiest and perhaps the most graceful method that could have been adopted to show the usual courtesy towards the retiring officer. We have frequently expressed the opinion that Mr. MARSH was a well meaning and thoroughly deserving official, and we as frankly stated that in our belief he was sadly overweighed in his onerous position as Administrator. It appeared to us from his conduct of public affairs that he was not made of that stern stuff which is requisite for all rulers over their fellows, and his habit of leaving too much to the discretion of departmental autocrats, such as Mr. J. M. PRICE, showed a weakness which could only lead to grave errors. However, although the present administration of our local affairs has been marked during the past year by many serious blunders—most of them we think attributable to the bitter feelings of animosity existing between certain high officers of the Government and Governor HENNESSY—we have little doubt that so far as Mr. MARSH is personally concerned, the effects of these impolitic measures will not prove permanently injurious to the best interests of the colony.

Public addresses are almost invariably taken as interesting fictions, and that presented to Mr. MARSH this forenoon, in the name of the inhabitants of Hongkong, was no exception to the general rule. The vigour displayed in every department of the honorable gentleman's government, the introduction of numerous measures of useful legislation, and the rapidly with which urgently required public works have been promoted and pushed forward, may possibly, as stated in the address, bear evidence of Mr. MARSH'S "eminent capacity for affairs," but these as well as "the equal administration of executive authority," whatever that may mean—dispensed by His Excellency without fear or favor and with a single minded regard to the public welfare, which has inspired all classes of the population with complete confidence in the firmness and justice of his rule, are mysteries which we do not pretend to understand. However, so long as all these wondrous things were comprehensible to the genius who concocted the address, and not offensive to Mr. MARSH himself, we can make ample allowance for the flights of fancy indulged in by our local champion compiler of meaningless verbosity; although we regret that his pen of fulsome praise did not stop within reasonable bounds.

It gives us much pleasure to heartily concur in the good wishes expressed towards Mr. MARSH as to his future career. We have no doubt whatever that in his capacity of Colonial Secretary he will prove invaluable to Sir GEORGE BOWEN, and do the Colony good service. It was currently rumored some time ago, that Mr. MARSH shortly intended permanently retiring into private life. We hope this is not true, as the Colonial Government cannot afford to lose the assistance of such a thoroughly experienced officer. Indeed, although not impressed with his

administrative capacity, we should rejoice to hear that Her Majesty's Government had shown their appreciation of Mr. MARSH'S 35 years of faithful service by promotion to a higher appointment than his present one.

The steamship *Fokien*, flying the new mail flag of the British North Borneo Company—a very pretty flag, by the way, with the lion on the Union Jack and three stars on the pendant—left the harbour at half past four o'clock on the afternoon of March 30th, bound for Kudat and Sandakan. The *Fokien*, in addition to a fair amount of general cargo, carries some 330 passengers, which is the largest number of emigrants she has yet taken on one trip. Of these, a large party of men, women and children, numbering 97 in all, have gone specially to form a village or settlement in the immediate vicinity of the rising town of Kudat; the Company having granted them suitable tracts of land on most favorable terms. These emigrants are all Chinese, Christians connected with the Basil Mission, and have come from various agricultural villages a long way in the interior of the Kwangtung province. The whole of them, being practical farmers or agriculturalists, will be found most suitable settlers for the new country, and judging from reliable reports as to the nature of the soil in the Kudat district, and the advantages and facilities provided by the Company to further the interests of industrious emigrants, we feel certain that this small community of enterprising Chinese will quickly form a flourishing settlement.

The remainder of the *Fokien*'s living freight have selected Sandakan and its neighbourhood as their future abode, and as they are principally farmers, traders and artisans they will doubtless do well in that district. These are no contract laborers but free emigrants, every one paying his own passage money, and a finer looking batch of Chinese working men could not possibly have been selected.

Amongst the European passengers we notice the name of Mr. D. K. GRIFFITHS, the well-known local photographic artist, who goes down to take views of the different parts of North Borneo. Mr. MORRISON, from Shanghai, a representative of the Sabah Land Farming Company, and Mr. TIGER, late of the Chinese Imperial Service, who joins the Borneo Survey Department, are also on board the *Fokien*.

We hear rumours from sources that are usually reliable that a movement is now in progress in this Colony, under influential auspices, for the formation of a European Company to build houses in Kudat and Elopura. Such a venture if properly managed could scarcely fail to prove a financial success; however, as nothing definite has yet been resolved on it would be premature to go into details at present. It has also been stated that the steamship *Thales* will be the next vessel placed on the berth for North Borneo, which would appear to indicate that the increased traffic predicted by us months ago has become an accomplished fact. The new country with its many advantages to emigrants and settlers has only to become known to attract the class of people required to properly develop its natural resources. That British North Borneo has a great future before it must be apparent to all who have taken any interest in its progress up to date; that before many months are over it will be the centre of a great and gradually increasing general commerce, is the opinion of those whose practical experience of the country renders their judgment of paramount value, and in this opinion we entirely coincide.

We have been favored with an account of some experiences of North Borneo written by Mr. R. GORDON WICKHAM, the correspondent of a well-known Rio de Janeiro journal, who has recently visited the settlement. As this sketch contains some valuable and interesting information relating to the interior of the country, besides many particulars which have not previously been published here, we hope to find room for it in our columns early next week.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MR. F. H. SLAHER has provisionally, and until further notice, assumed charge of the Belgian Consulate at this port.

PREPARATIONS for lifting the steamer *Caribbe* are almost completed. The pumps and lifting gear will be fully fixed by Saturday, and by that time the tide will be favorable for raising the sunken steamer.

THE steam dredger for the Macao government which has been constructed by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., has been tried and found to work most satisfactorily. The dredger is capable of raising 500 tons per day.

HIS Excellency the Governor has, in consequence of the illness which has resulted in the death of Mr. Justice Snowden, made the following provisional appointments:—Mr. James Russell to be acting puisne judge, Dr. F. Stewart to be acting colonial treasurer and registrar general, and Captain Thomson to be acting police magistrate.

We regret to have to chronicle the sad death of Captain Logemann of the German bark *Adde*, which occurred this morning (March 21st), shortly before one o'clock, by his falling down the hatchway into the hold, and fracturing his skull. It appears that Captain Logemann, accompanied by his second officer, had gone down into the hold to examine the ballast, and was returning on deck by the companion ladder, when his pipe fell from his mouth and in trying to catch it he overbalanced himself and fell backwards into the hold's discharge chute. Twenty-five men on the body were held at the Government Civil Hospital to-day at a clock, at which Dr. Clouston stated that death must have been instantaneous.

COLONEL CRAWFORD, commandant of the Hongkong Volunteers, has appointed the following gentlemen to be non-commissioned officers of the corps:—Sergeant-Major and Battery Sergeant-Major: Aitchison; Sergeants—Messrs. A. K. Travers, D. E. Sassoon, and C. S. Goodwin; Corporals—Messrs. A. Woolley, S. J. Danby, H. W. Miles, and E. J. Obadaya.

A FIRE was discovered yesterday morning (March 29th) in the hold of the American bark *Tonalha Bourne*, lying at East Point. The Government Fire Brigade steam launch was in attendance from about 11.30 a.m. pumping water into the hold, and is still there, ready for any emergency. The fire is supposed to be close to the bottom of the hold, and will not be properly got at until nearly the whole of the cargo is discharged.

H.M.S. *Vigilant*, with Admiral Willes' and the Captains of all Her Majesty's ships in port on board, left the harbour this morning (March 28th) through the Ly-once-moon Pass. The ship is out at Mins Bay for the purpose of trying some very interesting torpedo experiments, in addition to the usual target practice, and the Commander-in-Chief has gone out to direct operations. The *Vigilant* will probably return to her moorings this evening.

We are requested to state that at a Regular Convocation of the Catholic Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, No. 1165, held at the Masonic Hall, on Friday last, March 23rd, the following principals and officers were installed for the ensuing year:—M.E.Z. M.E. Comp. J. C. Hughes; H. E. Comp. J. A. Mosley; J. E. Comp. W. K. Hughes; Scribe E. Comp. Alf. Woolley; Scribe N. Comp. L. C. Balfour; P. S. Comp. Erich George; 1st Assistant Comp. T. J. Rose and Assistant Comp. Ph. B. C. Ayres; Treasurer, Comp. E. George; Janitor, Comp. J. R. Grimble.

We are informed that an honorary member of the Hongkong Volunteers has presented a silver cup, value \$50, to be shot for early in May under the following conditions:—Only active members of the corps to be eligible, and these must have attended at least ten drills during the month of April, two points to be added to each competitor's score for every drill over the stipulated ten, at which he has been present. At least ten competitors must fire or the cup will be withheld. Ranges and conditions to be settled by the officers. It has been decided that members of Nos. 1 and 2 squads will be permitted to fall into any drills during April, irrespective of the squads to which they belong.

It appears to us that there is a good deal of public money being wasted unnecessarily in painting Garden Road from the Horse Repository to St. Joseph's Chapel. So far as we can see, there is no necessity whatever for any such alterations as are being now carried out. Garden Road is already quite wide enough for all the traffic of the neighbourhood. We do not say that the road might not be greatly improved, and we at once admit that the alterations now in hand will be a great improvement, but we do say most emphatically that the money applied to a work which is not required, might with wisest advantage have been spent in effecting much needed alterations and repairs to thoroughfares in other parts of the colony. Mr. Price is no doubt an energetic Surveyor General, but he is also a most expensive one.

"THE Grand Old Buffs" will, we understand, hold an athletic meeting on the Racecourse, on the course of a week or two. This is unquestionably a step in the right direction; a departure from the old fashioned and fossilised order of things, so closely identified with the colony's existence, that merits commendation, and may lead to beneficial results in various ways. We shall have an opportunity of discussing the programme of "The Buffs" sports at another time; in the meantime we are glad to see the first step taken towards the very laudable purpose of making the Racecourse, which it is in every respect suited to become, the public recreation ground of the colony. Government has apparently a great deal of money to spend on official "fads"; we shall shortly see whether any public funds will be forthcoming for the public benefit in transforming what is at present a useless and not particularly healthy marsh into a recreation ground worthy of Hongkong. What does "the honourable the Surveyor-General" think?

We are exceedingly sorry to have to chronicle the death of Mr. P. Blackston, of H.M.S. *Audacious*, who died this morning (March 31st) from the effects of the accident mentioned in our report yesterday. It appears that Mr. Blackston accompanied by Mr. W. T. Hocken, an assistant engineer on board the flag-ship, went ashore at Mins Bay on Thursday night on a shooting expedition, when by the accidental discharge of the gun carried by the latter named gentleman, the wound was inflicted, which has caused the death of a fine young fellow, and as promising an officer as there is on the station. The wounded man was brought into Hongkong yesterday morning, and immediately conveyed to the Royal Naval Hospital, where everything that medical science could suggest was done to alleviate his sufferings. The wound was, however, of such a serious character, that the case was a hopeless one from the first. Mr. Blackston gradually sank, and as above stated, died this morning. A coroner's inquest was opened at the Royal Naval Hospital this afternoon, and had not been concluded when we went to press. Doubtless it will be adjourned until the return of the *Audacious* to port.

The election of officers for the Hongkong Volunteer Artillery took place at headquarters last evening (March 20th), a large number of members being present. Before proceeding to vote, Colonel Crawford stated that at present the numerical strength of the corps was not sufficient to form more than one battery, so that it was only necessary to elect a major, a captain and two lieutenants. The ballot was then taken when it was found that Mr. H. J. H. Tripp had been elected major by an overwhelming majority. Mr. J. J. Francis, captain, and Messrs. J. McCullum and T. A. Mosley, lieutenants. These several appointments appeared popular with the members of the corps, and we have no doubt that the selection will prove a judicious one, the whole of the officers elected having had considerable experience in volunteering, besides taking a lively interest in the attempt to induce a martial spirit amongst our able bodied residents. After the election, the Commandant addressed a few words to the corps on the subject of their efficiency at drill, which he assured them was not nearly so satisfactory as it might be, and expressed a hope that the members would be regular in their attendance in order to make themselves as perfect as possible. During the summer arrangements would be made to have morning drills. On Saturday next, there would be firing exercise at Kowloon commencing at 3 p.m., and as the government steam launch was at present under repair, the members would have to get over to the range the best way they could. On Friday morning, falling this week, the Commandant's parade will take place at this afternoon.

We regret to learn that Mr. W. E. H. Dunn, of the firm of Messrs. Dunn, Melbye & Co. of this colony, died at sea on board the steamship *Prism* when close to Suva on the 28th inst. Mr. Dunn was for several years a resident of Hongkong and was universally and deservedly esteemed. He left here a few weeks ago in such delicate health that it was feared by his friends he would never live to reach England. Much sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Dunn and her two children.

THE Canton Amateur Theatrical Society will perform H. J. Byron's popular farcical comedy "Weak Woman," at the Concordia Theatre, Shamien, on the evening of Thursday next, the 5th inst. This amusing *maecore* which was originally produced at the Strand Theatre, London, some ten years ago, with Terry as *Capt. Ginger* and Harry Cox as *Tootal*, should prove a capital piece for amateurs, and we shall expect to see our Canton friends score a decided success.

WE (*Hingo News*) ventured to surmise some time since that the Chinese would speedily monopolize whatever Korean trade is worth having. Our conjecture is now abundantly corroborated, by a correspondent of the *Kobe Shimpo*, who has recently written to that journal from Fusan, where he is residing. He states that there has been a lamentable falling off in the business of the port, the volume of trade—both export and import—having declined about 18,000 yen in a single week. This, however, may be principally owing to so few steamers having arrived there. It is also mentioned that the Chinese are flooding Seoul with goods, principally grey shirtings, and are selling at prices much under those asked by the Japanese. This they are enabled to do, because, as the *Shimpo*'s informant alleges, the *Chifia Merchants' Company* are charging very low freights, and he anticipates as a natural sequence a great alteration in the business carried on in Korea by the Japanese. A significant "sign of the times" is the closing up of several agencies of wealthy Osaka firms.

A YACHT race for all craft to tons and under was sailed on Saturday afternoon, and produced a most interesting contest. The entries were the *Sunbeam*, *Sea Lark*, *Arrow* and *Marie*. A course was selected from abreast of the Coal Sheds, Kowloon, round the west end of Stonecutters Island, and finishing at a buoy close to the starting point. The weather was splendid for yachting, a strong breeze blowing, which afforded the competitors a fine opportunity of displaying both their sailing and sculling qualities. The start was made pretty close, the four competitors getting under weigh in a style and leaving the mark on even terms. The race throughout was close and exciting, the *Marie* eventually passing the winning buoy at 4.18, securing the prize by four minutes and a half from the *Arrow*, the latter beating the *Sunbeam* for second place by a few feet. The *Sea Lark* got home at 4.28. From the success which has attended the first attempt to popularise this healthy pastime under conditions arranged to suit altered circumstances, we feel assured that our yachting men—and their name is legion—will quickly come to the front to support future races.

SAYS the *Japan Mail* of the 17th ult.—"We learn, on apparently trustworthy authority, that Sir T. Wade's return to Peking is no longer contemplated. His resignation has been tendered and it is said, definitely accepted. Rumour is of course busy about his successor, but as yet everything is in the region of conjecture. It is confidently stated that the embassy will be offered, in the first place, to Sir Julian Pauncefote, but we scarcely think that the latter will be willing to exchange the position of Permanent Under Secretary in London, with a salary of £2,300 a year, for the post of Minister at Peking with a stipend of six thousand. Sir John Pope Hennessy's name is also mentioned, and it is said that his appointment has been solicited by the Chinese Government, a proceeding which would doubtless carry considerable weight, and which would undoubtedly succeed much better as a diplomatic than as a Governor. To be popular in the latter capacity he would have to commence by adorning his propensity to treat natives like human beings, whereas that very disposition might become a powerful element of success in a diplomatic career. His nomination would assuredly be hailed with acclamation by the Chinese, and might have the effect of considerably strengthening England's position in the Middle Kingdom. But if, on the other hand, the success of Sir John Pope Hennessy as Minister at Peking is not a foregone conclusion, it is not probable that the Chinese Government would be so ready to accept of him as a Governor. To be popular in the latter capacity he would have to commence by adorning his propensity to treat natives like human beings, whereas that very disposition might become a powerful element of success in a diplomatic career. 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then both batsmen received their *quinta* from Travers, the telegraph board showing six wickets down for 10 runs. Gordon hit out as vigorously as usual but received no assistance from Jarvis who fell a victim to Travers without scoring. Howarth then joined Gordon and the stand of the innings—a very short one—was made. From 18 the score was quickly raised chiefly through Gordon's hard hitting, to 39 when a good ball from the fast bowler sent the "crack" to the pavilion, with 17 to his credit—one three, five twos and singles. This was rather a lucky innings as Howarth missed an easy chance at stumping which would have put him out and Newcombe at square leg and Rice at point both gave him a life. The last two wickets only produced one run, Barff bowling Lloyd and Drummer Smith in his first over, with the total at 40. Travers' bowling analysis reads—55 balls, 5 maidens, 17 runs, and 6 wickets, a really splendid performance. Hynes took two wickets at a cost of 19 runs, and Barff bowled four balls for two wickets and no runs.

After the usual interval the Club sent out Rice and Travers, Private Wines and Lenahan leading off the attack for "The Buffs." A long stand was made, both batsmen obtaining complete mastery over the bowling. Several changes were made, but without making the least impression. The score had reached 151 when Lenahan managed to get one past the left hander's bat, the retiring player having contributed 72 by free hitting. Coxon joined Travers, but only put together seven singles when he was given out "leg before" to Lenahan, the same bowler sending Hedley back without altering the score—two and three for 153. Another daisy of leather hunting for the fielders marked the association of Hedley with Travers until at 179 the last named gave a chance to Smith off Lenahan and retired after having scored 77 by excellent cricket. St. Croix had just got settled down when through a misunderstanding with his partner he was run out, his contribution to the total amounting to 7 runs. Five for 196. Hynes and Hedley raised the figures to 230 before the Naval Yard man was caught in the slips, and the total was 230. The wickets fell in the following order: 1. Hedley, 2. Smith, 3. Coxon, 4. Travers, 5. Barff, 6. Gordon, 7. Drummer Smith, 8. Lloyd, 9. Hynes, 10. Lenahan, 11. Private Wines, 12. Jarvis, 13. Howarth, 14. St. Croix, 15. Barff, 16. Hedley, 17. Smith, 18. Travers, 19. Coxon, 20. Jarvis, 21. Howarth, 22. St. Croix, 23. Barff, 24. Hedley, 25. Smith, 26. Travers, 27. Coxon, 28. Jarvis, 29. Howarth, 30. St. Croix, 31. Barff, 32. Hedley, 33. Smith, 34. Travers, 35. Coxon, 36. Jarvis, 37. Howarth, 38. St. Croix, 39. Barff, 40. Hedley, 41. Smith, 42. Travers, 43. Coxon, 44. Jarvis, 45. Howarth, 46. St. Croix, 47. Barff, 48. Hedley, 49. Smith, 50. Travers, 51. Coxon, 52. Jarvis, 53. Howarth, 54. St. Croix, 55. Barff, 56. Hedley, 57. Smith, 58. Travers, 59. Coxon, 60. Jarvis, 61. Howarth, 62. St. Croix, 63. Barff, 64. Hedley, 65. Smith, 66. Travers, 67. Coxon, 68. Jarvis, 69. Howarth, 70. St. Croix, 71. Barff, 72. Hedley, 73. Smith, 74. Travers, 75. Coxon, 76. Jarvis, 77. Howarth, 78. St. Croix, 79. Barff, 80. Hedley, 81. Smith, 82. Travers, 83. Coxon, 84. Jarvis, 85. Howarth, 86. St. Croix, 87. Barff, 88. Hedley, 89. Smith, 90. Travers, 91. Coxon, 92. Jarvis, 93. Howarth, 94. St. Croix, 95. Barff, 96. Hedley, 97. Smith, 98. Travers, 99. Coxon, 100. Jarvis, 101. Howarth, 102. St. Croix, 103. Barff, 104. Hedley, 105. Smith, 106. Travers, 107. Coxon, 108. Jarvis, 109. Howarth, 110. St. Croix, 111. Barff, 112. Hedley, 113. Smith, 114. Travers, 115. Coxon, 116. Jarvis, 117. Howarth, 118. St. Croix, 119. Barff, 120. Hedley, 121. Smith, 122. Travers, 123. Coxon, 124. Jarvis, 125. Howarth, 126. St. Croix, 127. Barff, 128. Hedley, 129. Smith, 130. Travers, 131. Coxon, 132. Jarvis, 133. Howarth, 134. St. Croix, 135. Barff, 136. Hedley, 137. Smith, 138. Travers, 139. Coxon, 140. Jarvis, 141. Howarth, 142. St. Croix, 143. Barff, 144. Hedley, 145. Smith, 146. Travers, 147. Coxon, 148. Jarvis, 149. Howarth, 150. St. Croix, 151. Barff, 152. Hedley, 153. Smith, 154. Travers, 155. Coxon, 156. Jarvis, 157. Howarth, 158. St. Croix, 159. Barff, 160. Hedley, 161. Smith, 162. Travers, 163. Coxon, 164. Jarvis, 165. Howarth, 166. St. Croix, 167. Barff, 168. Hedley, 169. Smith, 170. Travers, 171. Coxon, 172. Jarvis, 173. Howarth, 174. St. Croix, 175. Barff, 176. Hedley, 177. Smith, 178. Travers, 179. Coxon, 180. Jarvis, 181. Howarth, 182. St. Croix, 183. Barff, 184. Hedley, 185. Smith, 186. Travers, 187. Coxon, 188. Jarvis, 189. Howarth, 190. St. Croix, 191. Barff, 192. Hedley, 193. Smith, 194. Travers, 195. Coxon, 196. Jarvis, 197. Howarth, 198. St. Croix, 199. Barff, 200. Hedley, 201. Smith, 202. Travers, 203. Coxon, 204. Jarvis, 205. Howarth, 206. St. Croix, 207. Barff, 208. Hedley, 209. Smith, 210. Travers, 211. Coxon, 212. Jarvis, 213. Howarth, 214. St. Croix, 215. Barff, 216. Hedley, 217. Smith, 218. Travers, 219. Coxon, 220. Jarvis, 221. 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and but for the disastrous calamities, of which the Philippine Islands have been the scene during the past year, there is reason to believe that the result would have been satisfactory.

Anger of the new crop is now coming forward, and the General Agents are hopeful of being able to transact a profitable business during the current year. The growing state of the Spanish market for finer qualities of refined sugar will probably necessitate the addition of charcoal at an early date, which will be a disadvantage to the local demand for the lower kinds, which, it is expected, will fully employ the sugar house.

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE.
Mr. Reimers and Mr. Nathan offer themselves for re-election.
Mr. Linjangan retires.

AUDITORS.
The accounts have been audited by Mr. John Maynard and here by Mr. Thomas Arnold. Messrs. Nathan and Arnold are recommended for re-election.

JARDINE, MATTHEW & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1883.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report of the above named company, to be presented to the twentieth ordinary meeting of shareholders, which will be held on Tuesday, the 27th instant at 3 p.m.:

The Directors have now to submit to the Shareholders the Twelfth Annual Report of the Company to the 31st December, 1882.

The Net Premiums earned during the year, less Reinsurance and Return Premiums amount to \$184,115,95, which the Directors regret is somewhat less than last year, principally owing to the withdrawal of several blocks of risks.

After deducting the expenses of the Company, interest paid to Shareholders, and Working Expenses, the account shows a debit balance of \$1,099,115, which when taking into consideration the claims amounting to \$1,099,115, and which stand in the credit of last annual meeting, is fully satisfactory.

DIRECTORS.
Mr. Geo. D. Scott having resigned his seat on leaving the Colony, Mr. Henry Fong has been elected in his place, and his appointment requires confirmation.

MANAGERS. Messrs. Fong, Tse, and Lee, who have been re-elected, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.
Mr. L. H. H. Smith, and Mr. Thomas Arnold have audited the accounts, (Mr. Arnold having been re-elected in the place of Mr. Henry Smith, deceased), and the Directors have much pleasure in recommending them to the Shareholders for re-election.

Wm. H. H. Smith, Chairman.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1883.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEAR SIR,—Are the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's shares worth their present premium? The property was valued in

Aberdeen Dock	1880	1882
Kowloon	453,326	319,973
Cosmopolitan	413,399	522,422
	411,239	432,525

West Point	1,278,064	1,274,420
Debt	150,486	266,000
	440,990	

A distinction without a difference. The West Point property sold for \$175,000, redeemed the debt, and this is all that has been done towards its reduction during the past two years. The report for the past half year states that the result would not have been behind that of previous half years, had there not been losses on the building of two steamers. I have known a time when, in face of opposition, it was said that had it not been for the construction of one steamer there would not have been any profit at all. But let that pass. The working accounts for the half years since the purchase of the Cosmopolitan Dock show in

1881.	\$ 528,133 profit	\$ 95,374=18 per cent.
	\$ 75,757	\$ 104,350=18 per cent.
	1,103,900	199,924 18 per cent.
1882.	474,212	95,798=20 per cent.
	498,593	86,167=14 per cent.
	972,795	163,965=17 per cent.

And it is in the general falling off of business, as shown by the above figures, that the secret of late unfavorable results is to be found. If in 1881 the Docks had worked to the amount of \$1,103,900, without building steamers, how comes it that in 1882 the work is less by \$131,100, notwithstanding cost of steamers, which might be anything under or over \$100,000?—I infer that 18 per cent. profit on the working drives business away, and by it, the turn-over fell from \$1,103,900 in 1881 to say \$872,800, excluding steamers, in 1882, what is there to prevent a similar scale of profit, if adhered to from still further reducing the amount in 1883?—and yet the Directors are engaged in constructing a new Dock!!! All that has been done during the past 2 years with \$563,889 of profit, has been to pay dividends of \$10 per share, equal to 5 per cent. on the market value of the stock and write \$12,000 off the value of the Aberdeen Dock, while increasing that of the others by \$146,500. How much of the \$319,473 at which it now stands, the Aberdeen Dock may be worth, I leave those interested to determine. The Company started in 1880 with \$28,766 of Reserve in hand; it made \$30,000 on the new issue of shares at 12 per cent. premium, and \$37,563, as stated in the report, on the sale of the West Point property, \$60,329 in all, and as the Reserve stood \$118,000, \$79,329 of the \$152,000 written off the value of the Aberdeen Dock is accounted for, leaving \$72,671 as the net result of two splendid years for the company, and such as the Company with its present scale of charges, is not likely to see again. Provided 17 per cent. profit on the working can be maintained, which I question, and provided the Company's working account does not fall below \$1,036,000 per annum, which it seems likely it will as last year it was only \$972,795, would take 8 years to write off the Aberdeen Dock, another 12 years to pay for the Dock now commencing, and 8 years more to liquidate the Debt, and I ask whether it is in the nature of Hongkong speculators or investors to contemplate a return of only 5 per cent. per annum for the next 28 years. I should say not, and yet with an almost useless Dock at Aberdeen to be liquidated, with a new Dock to be built and paid for, which, if completed, will probably necessitate abandonment of one or other of the present enterprises, and in face of steadily falling receipts, where is the money to come from to pay increased dividends? The Company has a dead stock of \$584,473 in its debt and the Aberdeen Dock, and if, by building a new Dock, this dead stock becomes \$1,000,000, the Docks should earn \$178,000 a year to pay dividends of even \$10 per share, or 8 per cent. and write off \$36,506 per annum. Their earnings last year were \$103,905.

Yours, &c.,

Hongkong, March 26th, 1883.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, March 19th 1883.

Since last writing events have taken a rapid course in our model settlement. Our gracious Governor is really leaving this "Gem of the Orient" on the 26th inst., the Government of the colony then devolving upon his illustrious Council. Captain Rosa, our new ruler, is expected here about the end of this month. Rumour has it that the gallant Governor will be accompanied by his own secretary and aide-de-camp.

Bishop Enes wrote a pastoral bidding farewell to this flock, before leaving for home, sweet home. I am not well versed in episcopal matters, but I find that pastoral strangely savouring of the Bishop's well-known official spirit of subordination to the Government authorities at Lisbon. Surely, that is not episcopal policy!

The last English mail brought us the ominous news that the salaries of the inferior officers of the National Battalion are to be reduced to some seven dollars per month for ensigns and lieutenants, the soldiers in the ranks to receive the munificent sum of one dollar and forty cents. It is said these were really the wages paid in days of old, when the battalion was not on active duty. To enforce such regulations on the corps, now on active duty, leads one to think that the home government have either decided upon disbanding the force, or are not au courant of what is taking place at Macao, the latter surmise being the more probable.

The Colonial Secretary versus the *Correio de Macao* scandal is fast becoming a thing of the past. Of course, public opinion is still divided, and the best assurances of the *Correio* are as well as the worst attacks of the *Correio* are not enough to shake private convictions. After so much stirring, the dregs are still visible, as the Treasury has not yet published its exchequer returns of receipts and expenditure. The whole blame for this libel business rests on that fact. There are laws and decrees extant which are supposed to enforce the publication of these statistics, but they remain a dead letter under our civilised Government. It is not surprising, under all circumstances, that independent and fearless critics give tongue to what are universal suspicions.

The Chinese emigration bubble is likely to burst soon, not the slightest step having been taken to tempt agents to come over to this place. A committee has been appointed to study the question and frame suitable regulations. But where are the ships, supposing that emigrants are to be sent? Where is the harbour, granted the willingness on the part of ship owners to send their vessels here? And where is that famous dredger of which we have heard so much?

The two last issues of the *Independente* contain some very sensible remarks on our Fan-tan and Vei-seng institutions. The Portuguese penal laws are quoted; forbidding gambling under severe penalties, and yet here, in a Portuguese colony, gambling of the worst types is the chief source of the public revenue. How long will such disgraceful immorality last!

The *Macanese* publishes a protest from our municipality against the pork monopoly. You are, of course, aware that even the selling of pork is here monopolised, the Treasury drawing a comfortable sum from this ignoble transaction.

The *Correio* has been instituting comparisons between the flourishing state of Hongkong and our degraded colony. Lisbon papers reason in the same strain whenever they write about Macao. Whatever may be said of future prospects of improvement, it is undeniable that we are going down the hill at a rapid pace. Pessimism is becoming a pure reality, with us. Our half days are numbered and gone. Will they ever return? Who can tell? The signs of the times are fearfully ominous.

Governor Graça is going about paying his farewell visits to the barracks. It appears that an interesting romance is shortly going to the press, anon His Excellency's late diplomatic mission to Japan. *Quid sit* that Senhor da Graça will dedicate this literary monument of official incapacity to his noble self.

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[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, March 26th, 1883.

The most important topic of conversation and discussion here for some days past, which is still on the tapis, and is very appropriately laughed at, scoffed at, and metaphorically trodden under foot, has been the news that the Lisbon Government has lately sent instructions to our Colonial rulers to remit to Portugal, in addition to our yearly contribution to the Army and Navy, a monthly sum of fifteen thousand milreis, and the whole of the surplus that may stand year by year as balance of our Exchequer returns and expenditure. This bold stroke of centralisation of such a considerable character, considering the urgent necessity for expending large sums in improving the harbour and several other branches of public works, also taking into consideration the uncertain and unreliable sources of our principal public revenues, that the staunchest of our local patriots are beginning to entertain serious doubts as to the sincerity of the Mother-Country towards her poverty stricken dependency in the Far East. Our financial state is not founded on any sound principle of political administration. Our chief revenues are derived, as is well known, from the retail public sale of the monopoly of two hideous immoral institutions, the Fan-tan and the Vei-seng; the figures realised by these sales varying considerably from time to time, the bidders being under the influence of a pure spirit of gambling speculation. The Opium monopoly is generally subject to the same uncertainty. The sale of the Pork monopoly which last year realised some \$20,000 is also a most unreliable source of income, the recent sale only realising \$12,000. The Salt monopoly is also probably deteriorating in value. And this precarious condition of the public income, a sweeping measure is levied at the Treasury, curtailing by three fourths the salaries of the officers and soldiers of the National Battalion, on whose small incomes some five hundred families are said to depend for their subsistence; withdrawing from several retired public functionaries their scanty pensions; the Lisbon Exchequer appropriating \$17,000 monthly, besides a heavy annual contribution, and finally ordering the full remittance to the metropolis of all surplus funds that may stand to the credit of the Treasury!

It would seem that the Home Government has decided upon bringing universal ruin to this degraded colony! In 1874 the Treasury had to contract a loan of about \$200,000, on account of the scantiness of funds then existing. Should another calamity like the disastrous typhoon of that year befall us when every cent of our surplus has been remitted to Lisbon, on what guarantee will our financiers negotiate another loan to save the Hongkong? At present it is notorious that the state of our harbour is such that a heavy expenditure is absolutely necessary in order to render it accessible to shipping. How are the much talked of prospects of improvement to be carried into practical effect when the whole of our surplus funds, in addition to already ruinous monthly instalments are demanded and absorbed by the voracious Lisbon Exchequer?

It is needless to say that great indignation has been expressed on account of the outrageous measures lately adopted by the home government towards poor Macao. The *Macanese* of the 24th inst. points out in forcible language the fallacy of our ministerial policy. The following comments are worthy of note:—"Let it not be said that through the quick communication which now exists with the metropolis of Portugal our urgent wants may be soon redressed. *Humbly!* These are simply delusive words that can no longer deceive anybody. Experience has taught us to despair of any prompt redress for our grievances coming from the Home Government, whose care for this city is quite apparent from the deterioration of our harbour, from the sources of our chief revenues, &c., &c."

The *Independente* is not less strong in its criticism when it says:—"Is our colony so full of improvements that no application could be given to the surplus funds in the Public Treasury? It appears the late Minister of Marine, Senhor Mello-Gouveia was of that opinion, as before quitting office he ordered the Board of Exchequer to remit to the metropolis all the balance of funds in hand. This measure is a natural consequence

of a mistaken provincial administration. Many Colonial wants were put aside in order to increase the annual balance of the Treasury; and the result now is to bleed it thoroughly, under the doctored story of our living quacks. We deplore the mistake, and hope it will be a lesson for the future."

The other events of this week are a horrible tragedy at Lapa, where a half lunatic shot his brother and two Chinese Customs guards, being himself eventually shot down. It appears the fratricide had previously given signs of mental aberration, though no steps were taken to have him properly confined in the Hospital. The usual festivities and celebrations of the Holy Week are now at an end.

His Excellency Senhor da Graça, our ex-Governor, accompanied by his wife, left here for Hongkong by the *White Cloud* this morning. They intend staying with Consul Loureiro until the departure of the French mail steamer to-morrow—at least so it is rumoured here. It is quite in the usual order of Portuguese diplomacy that these two officials, who have been at loggerheads almost from the Consul's advent in your colony, should part good friends, or apparently so. How the Consul can forget the official slight put on him by the Governor, and how His Excellency can overlook the systematic manner in which Mr. Loureiro used to checkmate him, through the influence of the late Viscount de Praia Grande, with the Lisbon Government, are matters not easily comprehended. However, it is doubtless better thus. There is general rejoicing in Macao that we have at last got rid of a ruler who has simply been an incubus on the prosperity of the colony. Perhaps the old gentleman meant well; but he was so retrograde in his ideas, so bigoted, and prejudiced, and so stupid withal, that nothing but mischief and confusion could have been expected from his Governorship. Senhor da Graça has left Macao even more miserable and despairing than he found it; and he will be best remembered by the painful exhibition he made of himself in the notorious Vei-seng scandal in the Hongkong Supreme Court, and in that laughable fiasco, the so-called Japanese Diplomatic Mission. No doubt His Excellency will be decorated when he reaches Lisbon; but it is hardly likely he will ever get another appointment. In the quietude of his own orange grove, he will find ample time to write a promised book on the Japanese Mission—that wonderful production which, with characteristic modesty, he intends dedicating to himself.

It is rumoured that a Chinese newspaper will shortly be started in Macao.

SHANGHAI.

The Taung-le yamen gave permission, of course, for the Eastern Extension's new cable from Hongkong to be landed. They had, we suppose, no thought of refusing, considering that they gave permission to the British merchant "Dunn" in 1870 to land a cable here. The obstructive Governor-General of the Liang-Kiang, Tuo Kung-pao, however, has given orders to the contrary effect. The cable is about to be moored to a bulk at the Yangtszepoo and the wires will go through the settlements. In the meantime, reference is again being made to the Taung-le yamen. Some people say that this opposition to the landing of an English cable on Chinese soil is a reciprocity for the refusal of the Hongkong Government to allow the Canton-Kowloon cable to be landed on British territory. We must confess we cannot understand the motives of the Colonial Government. It seems as unnecessarily yielding, as the policy of Sir Thomas Wade is foolishly complaisant, to the Chinese Government. We think, however, the objection is not due to anything, but the determination of Tuo Kung-pao to be as obstructive as possible to the red-haired barbarians, and to put as much impediment as possible in the way of their foreign innovations. The cable is laid to within 5 miles of Woosung and the shore end is to be laid in shallow water by the *Fafoley*. The Chinese Telegraph Co. have advertised for tenders for a land line to Canton; it is a pity they did not think of that before; if they had there would have been no necessity for a duplicate cable. It is thoroughly Chinese; whenever anybody starts on a business for which there is about room for one concern, immediately a dozen people start up to do the same thing.—*Mercury*.

CHEFOO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

15th March, 1883.

The weather has been very unsettled lately; fine days with light easterly winds and mild weather, and bad days with strong northerly winds, accompanied with snowsqualls, and cold weather, succeeding each other.

Yesterday we had snow and sleet, to-day it is blowing strong from the N.N.W.

The Chinese gunboat *Tiao Kiang*, with Captain Lang on board, arrived from a cruise on the 11th, reporting the fleet of albatross gunboats at anchor under the Miaotau Islands, having been prevented from proceeding to Tientsin in consequence of large masses of ice in the gulf; she left again on the 13th. The *Wai Yuen*, with Admiral Tsig, succeeded in reaching Taku.

The U.S. gunboat *Palos* arrived from Tientsin on the 12th; she will leave our port again in a few days.

The Chinese gunboat *Tasun* left for Korea on the 13th.

Mr. Hughes, the Commissioner of Customs at this port, will go home, on two years' leave, on the 14th; no information has been received yet regarding his successor.

Sailing vessels in harbour: German ship *Ida* loading for Swatow; German barque *San Joaquin* loading for Swatow; German barque *Saffron*, loading for Amoy; British barque *Valley*, loading for Amoy; British barque *Taiwan* from Nagasaki; Danish barque *Kjohansen* from Japan; German schooner *Anna* from Taiwan; British barque *Maggie Dixon* from Wollongong; British barque *Oceanic* from Nagasaki.—*Mercury*.

March 19th.

Since the commencement of the Tientsin trade on the 6th instant, we have been favoured almost daily with a steamer from Shanghai, which after our irregular communication during the past winter is greatly appreciated.

On the 14th and 15th, we had strong N.W. winds and some snow, but the weather has since cleared up; the farmers have commenced field work and building operations are going on very fast.

On the 17th, the residents in our usually quiet settlement were surprised to hear that the Customs House was besieged by a mob of Chinese, on enquiry I learned that the Customs officer stationed on board the *s.s. Chungking* had received very rough treatment while attempting to examine the luggage of some passengers, and but for timely aid rendered him by Captain Deville and the officer of the steamer, it is doubtful what the result of the attack on him might have been. An attempt was made to get the ringleaders to the Customs, they not being passengers, but shop runners, who are more easily mixed up with smuggling, but they were not taken, and the mob then induced the greater part of the passengers

to go with them, and when the Customs House was reached, a noisy riotous crowd of some 500 had got together, but found itself checked by closed gates, and the Toots's police force (of three) under Mr. Van Eas and the foreigners of the Customs Staff, until after a long delay, some Chinese officials arrived with an escort and took some of the noisiest of the crowd into custody.

As the officer who was attacked on board, and who from all I hear behaved in a very exemplary manner, is a citizen of the United States, there is a possibility that the Authorities of his country will use their influence with the Chinese officials in order to obtain a much larger amount of protection for Americans who may be serving in the Customs, than is enjoyed by their confreres who happen to be subjects of other nationalities.

The United States steamer *Palos* arrived from Tientsin on the 12th and left for Nagasaki on the evening of the 13th.

The Chinese gunboat *Tai An* left for Corea on the 13th.—*Temperance Union*.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

March 22nd, 1883.

Since my last the weather has been fine and mild, easterly winds prevailing. The Chinese gunboat *Tun-Yen-Chow* arrived from Korea yesterday, having General Wu (in command of the Chinese troops in Korea) on board; after an interview with the Toots's, the General left to-day in the same gunboat for Tientsin.

The German vessels in the harbour are gaily decorated to-day, in honour of the birthday of the Emperor of Germany.

The Newchwang pilot-schooner *F. P. Knight* left for Newchwang yesterday.

From Tientsin I hear that the principal objects of Mr. von Mollendorff's visit to the Viceroy are:—to see the Viceroy for constructing the necessary Customs buildings in Korea, and to arrange with Sir Robert Hart about a number of officers of the Chinese Customs Staff, which he intends to engage for the Korean Customs service.

Sailing vessels in harbour:—Br. *Magpie*, loading for Swatow, and *Velocity*, loading for Amoy; Dan. *Kjohansen*, loading for Amoy; Br. *Ida*, loading for Amoy; and *Oceanic*, cleared for Amoy; Ger. *Ida*, loading for Amoy; and *Maria*, bound for Newchwang; Am. *Luisa*, loading for Amoy; Ger. *Ida*, loading for Amoy; and Br. *Ida*, loading for Amoy.—*Mercury*.

TIENTSIN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

March 13th, 1883.

The Russian man-of-war *Nerpa* leaves to-morrow for Japan. His Ex. Li Hung-chang has fixed the day of his departure, to bury his mother, for the 1st April.

Mr. G. P. von Mollendorff and the two officials who arrived with him in the *El Dorado*, had an interview with the Customs Toots, and they applied to see His Ex. Li; the Customs Toots said he would apply for permission and let Mr. Mollendorff know when Li was prepared to see them. It is rumoured that Mr. Mollendorff is anxious to get nineteen members of the Chinese Customs staff for the Korean ports. And that he had applied to Sir Robert Hart for them, through Li Hung-chang.

The Peco Goods Market has gone down seven candarine per picul since the River opened. Indian Opium is not saleable; ordinary native opium sells as low as 75 per picul. Kerosene Oil has gone down from \$3 to \$2.40 per case.

March 15th.

The Shanghai-Canton Chinese overland telegraph line is arranged by Li Hung-chang. He must have been able to convince his colleagues of the benefits of it, but the holders of shares are trying to sell because they learn that His Excellency is not able to prevent the landing of the Eastern Extension Co.'s cable, which to a great extent changes the scheme of the prospectus.

Messrs. Shui and Wu are still at Peking treating with the Seventh Prince, and it is said that Mr. Wu is waiting for further particulars from his chief Mr. Tong-king-sing. The Railroad and Mining scheme is so popular that the money for it will be subscribed at Peking and here; the Chinese are ready here to buy at a premium and are anxiously inquiring for the scrip, those holding Kaiping shares are sending them for sale even at the low figure of 75.

Great dissatisfaction is felt at the new freight tariff. The native dealers have written to charter sailing vessels. Foreigners and some large native houses are looking out for outside steamers.

Korea, which occupied the minds of the Chinese last year, has all gone out of their minds now. The only question now is Annam and Tongking. Generals on the retired list have tendered their services, each promising to raise an army of 4,000 men; here we have, including Li Hung-chang's warriors, at the rate of 4,000 men each for 100 generals, in all over 400,000, which will be the army France will have to face of China alone, besides the armies now in Annam and Tongking. How many they are, perhaps the correspondent at Hanoi of the *China Mail* can tell.—*Mercury*.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

March 19th, 1883.

To-day H.E. Li Hung-chang paid a visit to Shui, Literary Examiner, at the China Merchants' S. N. Co. It is said H.E. Li Hung-chang will leave for *Haiting* for Shanghai.

At 11 a.m. H.E. Chang arrived from Pootung-foo; all the officials and troops had gone out to meet him; the banks of the Peiho were lined with troops and cannons. H.E. is staying at the *Ta Ma* Hotel, Milan Temple.

It is said that Sung Pa-hwa, the Wei-yuan has had to buy the Tientsin telegraph poles and not the management of the Shuntsoo copper mines here from Hoo Sing-an, has engaged Mr. T. G. Waters's brother, who is shortly expected and is to stay with Mr. Wilson here; this gentleman it is said has been secured to superintend the working of Li Hung-chang's gold and silver mines here; surely there must be a mistake in this report; it may be for H.E. Tso, the patron of Hoo Sing-an; it may be that to the copper mines; gold and silver mines may be added; but nothing is known here that such permission has been granted.

There has been an error in yours of the 14th instant in saying that the railroad scheme of the Seventh Prince has been arranged by Messrs. Shui and Wei; first it is got Wei, but Woo; next Messrs. Wu and Shui went to Peking to try to arrange it; but the financial part has to be done by their chief Tong-king-sing, who no doubt can arrange it; and the Chinese knowing of his arrival at Shanghai concluded it was settled; but so far as is known the Seventh Prince was not much in favour of Messrs. Woo and Shui's way of proceeding to do it; which no doubt Mr. Tong-king-sing will be able to arrange satisfactorily.—*Mercury*.

"THAMES STREET INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This illustrated Pamphlet on Photography, published at 6d., may be had gratis from the Chemist or Dealer in photography in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London.—[ADVT.]

Commercial.

SHARES.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex New Issue—155 per cent. premium, buyers.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue. 153 per cent. premium, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$2,800 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$2,750 per share, sales and buyers.
North China Insurance—Tis. 1,675 per share, sale and buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$135 per share.
Yongtze Insurance Association—Tis. 920 per share, buyers.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$215 per share, sellers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tis. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$1,350 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$358 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—62 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co. \$86 per share, premium.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—120 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$165 per share, buyers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—par.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$206 per share, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debt) 3 per cent. premium.
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$106 per share.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$165 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—1 per cent. prem. ex. int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. prem. ex. int.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 3/8 3/8
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 3/8 3/8
ON PARIS.—Bank, on demand 4/8
Credits, at 4 months sight 4/8
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T. T. 22 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T. T. 22 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, sight 7 1/2
Private, 30 days sight 7 1/2

OPIMUM MARKET—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA.....per picul, \$530
(Allowance, Tais 64.)
OLD MALWA.....per picul, \$555
(Allowance, Tais 24.)
NEW PATNA (first choice) per chest, \$585
NEW PATNA (second).....per chest, \$572 1/2
NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest.....\$577 1/2
NEW PATNA (bottom).....per chest, \$590
NEW BENARES.....per chest, \$585
OLD BENARES.....per chest, \$572 1/2
NEW PERSIAN.....per chest, \$370
OLD PERSIAN.....per picul, \$390
(Allowance, Tais.)

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Hoihow, Pakhoi, and Halphong.—Per *Nam-wan*, 10-11, 3rd instant, at 5 P.M.
For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Dala*, to-day, the 3rd instant, at 5 P.M.
For Manila.—Per *Francisco Reyes*, on Thursday, the 5th instant, at 4.30 P.M.
For Swatow, Amoy, & Fochow.—Per *Douglas*, to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Lombard*, on Tuesday, the 10th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

FU-YEW, Chinese steamer, 920, Cross, 3rd April, Canton and April, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
JEDON, British steamer, 923, W. G. Chalk, 3rd April, Saigon 29th March, General.—Cheong Hong.

DEPARTURES.

April 2, *Diamante*, British steamer, for Amoy.
April 3, *Riviera*, British steamer, for Saigon.
April 3, *Dun Yuan*, Spanish steamer, for Amoy and Manila.
April 3, *Plectol*, German steamer, for Straits Settlements.
April 3, *Peking*, British steamer, for Saigon.
April 3, *Carnarvonshire*, British steamer, for Yokohama and Higo.
April 3, *Albany*, British steamer, for